THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1863. NO. 217.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" one year 10 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN AUGUST.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
9.	Sunday—Bat. of Cedar Run. 1862	5 13	6 47
10.	Monday—Bat. of Oak Hill, Mo., '61	5 14	6 46
11.	Tuesday	5 14	6 46
12.	Wednesday—Albert Gallatin d. 1849.	5 15	6 45
13.	Thursday	5 16	6 44
14.	Friday	5 17	6 43
15.	Saturday	5 18	6 42

New Moon, Friday, August 14th, at 10:34 morning.
Full Moon, Friday, Aug. 28th.

Observations on Weather.—The past week clear and hot—good growing weather for crops. Seasonable rains with lightning Wednesday night, Aug. 5th. Thermometer above 90 degrees several days during week. Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th, warmest days of the summer—Thermometer 92 and 93.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

No telegraphic news was received up to the time of going to press. The atmosphere was so heavily charged with electricity the wires were unmanageable.

Col. Conally reported Dead.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer of the Fifty-Fifth Regiment to a gentleman in this city:

CAMP 55TH N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR ORANGE C. H. July 9th, '63.

DEAR SIR:—I regret to say that we have heard indirectly from Col. Conally and that he is dead. Colonel Miller of the 42nd Mississippi Regiment, which is attached to our Brigade, was mortally wounded on the same day that Colonel Conally was. His son, who did not belong to the army, asked and obtained permission to go North, after his father's remains. When he came back I understand he said that our gallant Colonel certainly died about four days after we left him at Cashtown. But I still hope he is mistaken.

As regards our friend Lt. Holt, I cannot learn anything further of his captura. It is certain that he is in the hands of the enemy. But I can find no person who saw him wounded or who has any reason to believe he was killed. I still hope to hear from him soon.

Lt. Col. James B. Gordon, of Wilkes, has declined the Colonelcy of the Second Cavalry Regiment, offered him some weeks since by Governor Vance, and has been commissioned Colonel of the First North Carolina Cavalry, vice Baker promoted to Brigadier General.

Lieutenant George Pettigrew Bryan, of this city, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the Second Cavalry. Captain Bryan is now wounded and a prisoner.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Rockingham Register says that the pain caused by gun-shot wounds, and wounds of any kind, will be relieved almost instantaneously by holding the part affected over smokong lard. Put the lard on burning coals in a shovel or pan convenient to handle, and let the wounded part be brought as close as possible to the lard, the smoke and fumes arising from which will act like a charm upon the part affected. The gentleman who informed the Register states that he has seen it tried repeatedly, and never knew it to fail. All who are suffering from wounds should try this simple and easily applied remedy.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.—All was quiet in the harbor through the long hot morning of Monday. At little before sunset, however, the usual artillery duel, in which Fort Sumter joined, was renewed between the land batteries; and as the air was calm, the city was filled with the roar of their mighty cannon. The duel was prolonged into the night, and was waged with more spirit than has been displayed for some days past.—*Ch. Mercury.*

INTERESTING TO BLOCKADERS.—By an order which appears in this morning's paper it will be seen that all goods brought through the lines into this country from Yankee land, will be seized and confiscated by the Government. This measure, though delayed a long time, is not two late to do a vast amount of good. The smuggling business across the lines may, therefore, be considered at an end, as the order above alluded to will be rigidly enforced.—*Enquirer 12th.*

PASSPORTS OUT OF THE CONFEDERACY.—After to-day, "Gen. Winder's window will be shut down." Only alien enemies, who so declare themselves, will be furnished with passports to leave the Confederacy.—*Enquirer 12th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, 1 set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the tob of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy terret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

Aug 14-tf C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his upper lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

$10 REWARD.

TEN DOLLARS WILL BE PAID FOR THE DELIVery of a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, lost in this city a few days ago, at J. C. PALMERS.

Aug 14-2t

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO EXPERIENCED MOULDERS. SUCH MEchanics can get steady employment and high wages. Apply to D. ANDERSON & CO.,

Aug. 13-3t* Fayetteville, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 20
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$1 50@ 175
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$30
CHICKENS	75@$1 75
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	75c
FLOUR—Family	$45@50
Superfine	$35
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$1 50
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 25
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$3@4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	12½c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day n proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,

Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time. FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.

Aug 12-1w

Standard copy 3 times.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN FROM A DESERTER AT MY HOUSE, ON August 5th, an IRON GREY MARE, five or six years old, black mane and tail. Has been shod; no other marks. He gave his name as William Hobbs, and said he brought her from Maryland—afterwards that a negro brought her to him. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to RICHARD HOLDING,

Aug 12-3t* Pacific, N. C.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,

August 10-2w Major & C. S.

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible.

Aug 8-6t A. GORDON, Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK..... C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLINTON, FRANKLIN County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots, and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me so I can get them I will pay the above reward.

Aug. 10-1w* JOHN RHEM.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,

March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,

Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,

June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,

July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHERever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,

Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,

Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N, C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Murfreesboro', N. C., Aug. 5, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., dated July 22d, 1863, Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 1st Congressional District, North Carolina, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years, at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

Hertford county, Murfreesboro', August 20th.
Bertie county, Windsor, August 24th.
Martin county, Hamilton, August 26th.
Northampton county, Jackson, August 29th.
Gates county, Gatesville, September 4th.
Chowan county, Ballard's Bridge, September 8th.
Perquimans county, Hertford, September 11th.
Pasquotank county, New Land, September 15th.
Camden county, Camden Court House, September 18th.
Currituck county, Currituck Court House, September 21st.
Washington county, Plymouth, September 24st.
Tyrrell county, Columbus, September 28th.

The above order includes all persons arriving at the age of eighteen since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who may be specially ordered before the Medical Board and Enrolling Officers; each and every person between the above named ages, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes who have been discharged from the army.

All persons included in the above order who shall fail to report at the places of rendezvous at the time will be considered as deserters.

JOHN W. LANE,
Captain and Enrolling Officer
First Congressional District, N. C.
JAMES A. HARROLL,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

P. S.—Notice to Conscripts, issued from this office, dated July 24th, 1863, to the counties of Hertford, Bertie, Martin and Northampton is hereby extended to the above stated times and places.

J. W. LANE,

Aug 11-3t Enrolling Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NEcessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor, {L. S.} Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863., and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Aug. 11-1w

All Daily papers copy one week and Weekly papers two weeks.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer

Standard copy

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. ISAIAH WOOD, Jailor,

Aug 3-2w* Kinston, N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] R. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.**

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a lengthy leader on the situation, and the importance of a rigid enforcement of the conscript law, after argueing and urging, with considerable force, the imperative necessity of the State Government takings the matter in hand, as the only sure means of accomplishing the object fully, has the following:

We see that the Legislature of Alabama is shortly to assemble. Will not that noble and gallant State take upon herself the duty to initiate this great step, and make the arrest of skulkers and stragglers the duty of all the State officers.

If it is not, it should be known to that paper that North Carolina "initiated" that "step" nearly twelve months ago, and, no doubt, that is the reason she has always had more conscripts in the field, in proportion, than other States. If a militia officer in this State neglects, wilfully, to arrest and send forward a deserter or conscript who skulks from duty, he forfeits his commission and is reduceable to the ranks by legal enactment. See message of Governor Vance and responding act of General Assembly.

Conceived in falsehood, brought forth in falsehood, and reared in falsehood, it is not strange that Yankees should be false to their country, to themselves and to their God.

Falsehood and deception have always characterized them in all their transactions with their fellow men. In religion, morals, machanics, commercial intercourse, in a word, in every relation of life connecting them with society, they have always been false—the practitioners of falsehood and deception upon each other and the world at large.

This great agitation about negro slavery that is now moving and upheaving the very foundations of human society, was conceived and born in falsehood, and coming of Yankee parents, has been nurtured in falsehood until it has grown into the most gigantic Yankee lie that history records—belying moral principle, Democratic principle and, in fact, every principle of civilization and humanity; for it can never possibly enrich either the North or South, and if carried out according to the Yankee programme, must eventually damn the negro race. This war upon the South was commenced, and has been conducted, by the North under false colors—pretending to be for the perpetuity of the Union, whereas it was for the destruction of negro slavery, otherwise the Northern masses never would have sustained it.

The whole thing has been commenced, continued and matured by lies such as the following, from a correspondent of Philadelphia, writing in the New York *Tribune*:

The leading particulars of one of the most remarkable events in this war have just been communicated to me. You know that many of the society of Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that a fundamental article of their faith is a refusal to take up arms under any circumstances whatever. In the early stages of the rebellion the rebel powers of North Carolina, well knowing their peaceful principles, permitted them to pass unmolested, though known to be unconditional Union men. But as time went on disaster to the rebellion succeeded to disaster, men were captured, killed or disabled to so fearful an extent that every one out of the army must be brought into it.

Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well-known principles, they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions and refused to fight. Finally the muskets were actually strapped to their bodies.

One of these Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands, cried out in a loud voice: "Farthea, forgive them, they know not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his horse's feet. But the animal presistently refused to even step over his prostrate body. In the end they were marched with the Rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action the officer referred to was killed. The friends, all unhurt, were taken prisoners and sent to Fort Delaware. Here by accident it became known in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the Society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake released, and are now here.

It is probable that a more minute and accurate narrative of this case will be prepared by some of the Society.

WOUNDED N. C. SOLDIERS.—We learn from the Richmond *Sentinel* that the following wounded North Carolina soldiers are in Federal hospitals as follows:

At Hagerstown, Md., J. Elliott, 1st N. C.; Emanuel Manuel, 57th N. C., Levi Wascaster, 34th N. C.; P P Crowder, 34th N. C.; S W Goforth, 14th N. C.; J. W. Wilson, W. H. Evitt, 55th N. C.

At Mercersburg, Pa., Col. Collet Leaventhorpe, 11th N. C.; Capt. S. W. Brewer, 26th N. C.; R. H. Haud, 11th N. C.; Thos. S. Bell, R. H. Harris, 55th N. C.

In College at Gettysburg, H. G. Kirkham, 26th N. C.; R. P. Lovejoy, 14th N. C.; A. C. Burris, W. M. Carkier, 28th N. C.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.—Messrs. Chilton and Clopton, former members, have been re-elcted to Congress. Mr. Curry has been defeated. Col. Watts, at present Attorney General of the Confederate States, has been elected Governor by a large majority over Gov. Shorter, the present incumbent.

See advertisement of Col. Hutchings. Rogues broke into his premises night before last and helped themselves to ten or twelve hundred dollars worth of goods in harness, saddles, &c. Cannot the town watch be a little more vigilant?

The *Standard* learns that Mr. Devereux declines the appointment as Chief Tithingman.

A correspondent at Tarboro, N. C., who signs himself "Soldier," writes as follows:

ED. PROGRESS:—Permit me through the columns of your journal to suggest the name of Capt. John S. Dancy of Tarboro', as a suitable person to represent the 2nd Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.

An ardent patriot, he has furnished a practical illustration of the sincerity of his professions by dedicating his personal services to the cause; an educated gentleman, he has made himself well acquainted with our political history, and the men and events of the day; a practical and successful farmer, he is identified with the agricultural interests of the country, yet liberal and tolerant towards all other legitimate pursuits; a gentleman of liberal means, he dispenses his bounty with a charitable hand, and though with larger opportunities than most men, he has never been known to engage in the daily business of speculating upon the necessities of his fellow-men. In a word, he is a good man, a strong-minded and clear headed man; a man for the times.

The same writer gives the following:

The Yanks have a Brigade of Infantry with one Battery and one Company of Cavalry at Plymouth. The force at Washington is about 1200.

JOURNAL OF A DAY'S BOMBARDMENT AT CHARLESTON—SUMTER TO FALL IN TEN DAYS.

The editor of the Baltimore *American*, on the 1st inst., sailed from Port Royal to Charleston to witness "a day's shooting" there. He is the same blatherskite, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, that wrote that the first engagement of the monitors, in which the Keokuk was sunk, was a reconnoissance, which admirably accomplished the results it was intended for. He says:

The next distinctive object that came to view as we approached was the grim walls of Sumter, from the summit of which an occasional puff of white smoke was observed, indicating that she was taking a hand in the battle which was raging on the shores of Morris's Island, fully two miles distant from the fortress. From the summit of the fort the new rebel flag was soon distinguishable, with its white field and red union, and white cross of stars across the face of the red portion of the flag. Similar flags were discovered at Moultrie, at the Beach Inlet Battery, and at other minor fortifications further up in the harbor; whilst from the rear of Sumter, occupying a less prominent position, the Palmetto flag floated, which is always raised during a fight, as a compliment to "State sovereignty." We were soon far enough towards the bar to discover the points of the conflict which we had been watching in the distance with such eager interest, indicated principally by the puffs of smoke, and an occasional rumbling noise.

The scene now, however, was spread out before us very distinct. Fort Wagner formed the back ground of the picture, whilst in front was the monster ironclad New Ironsides, belching forth fire, smoke, and metal at regular intervals from her broadsides, sometimes by single guns, at the rate of four or five a minute, and then by whole broadsides. From about the centre of the island the siege battery of General Gilmore, with its powerful rifle guns, was also contributing largely to the fury of the bombardment, sometimes with the return guns of the fort enveloping the whole foreground in an impenetrable veil of smoke.

The scene was quite an exciting one, and was watched with increased interest as our near approach rendered all the points of the picture more distinct. The rebel forts, in the meantime, were not idle, and, at regular intervals, responded to the vigorous attack of the Ironsides and the land battery. Fort Wagner fired one gun every few minutes, the men evidently being kept in bomb-proofs to protect them from the rain of shell and shot being poured into it from two different directions.

Fort Sumter, also, occasionally ventured a shot at the Ironsides from her parapet guns, but the distance was too great—fully two miles and a half—to do any damage. Most of her shot fell far short, but those from the guns on the Southwest corner, said to be the guns of the Keokuk, generally overshot their mark. It was a melancholy sight to see those two valuable guns, which might so easily have been saved from the hands of the enemy by ordinary vigilance and earnestness, now in rebel hands, and being used to uphold the rebellion. An occasional shot was also fired from the Cumming's Point battery at the Ironsides, but it was only waste of ammuniton, as the few shot that struck bounded off from her iron mail and fell harmless into the sea. The enemy, apparently, merely kept up a show of fight, depending mainly on the defensive power of the earthworks, and wasting as little ammuntion as possible. We came in view of the fight about one o'clock, and learned that it had been progressing all the morning with the same perseverence on the part of Admiral Dalhgren and General Gilmore; and further, that the work of to-day was but a repetition of that of yesterday and the day before.

The fight thus continued until four o'clock, when a signal from the Admiral called the Ironsides out "to dinner." While dinner was progressing the land battery still kept at work unremittingly, and was responded to with two or three shots from Fort Wagner.

At 5 o'clock two of the Monitors steamed up the channel and took position about 1,000 yards from Fort Wagner, and soon opened fire on this stubborn pile of earth, which has already withstood a battering for nearly a month and two land assaults. The firing of the enemy against the monitors opened with great vim, Sumter joined in the melee and Cummings's Point also adding to the din of battle. The land siege battery seconded the monitors with renewed energy, and at the time we left harbor for Port Royal the bombardment was progressing with great fury, the approach of dusk marking the explosions with flashes of flame, and the occasional shell bursting in the air could be traced by sparks of fire. The sight was becoming more grand as twilight approached, and we left with regret at being deprived of the view of the night bombardment. The mortar schooners take a hand in the work at night, thus keeping up almost a perpetual fire and breaking the slumbers of the rebels.

In conversation with some officers from the Wabash, I find a very general confidence prevailing that within the next ten days the fall of Sumter would be consumated, and that Charleston must soon after succumb. They report everything as progressing satisfactorily and the fall of Fort Wagner as one of the events of the next few days. The constant bombardment now progressing is, I learn, mainly to conceal the erection, by General Gilmore, of a masked battery within five hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and also to protect his troops in the operation. This new battery was exbected to be ready to open on the enemy to-morrow, and its advent will be a grand fusilade from the monitors and the Ironsides. It will be a sight worth seeing, and as I have just arranged to return direct to the bar I hope to obtain a good view of the event, and be able to record to you its entire success. Fort Wagner is already a sightless mass of sand, and with the boring shell of Gen. Gilmore, a strong effort will be made to penetrate its magazine and put a summary end to the vile concern. However, even if this attempt should fail, there is "no such word as fail" in the vocabulary of Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gilmore.

From the Presbyterian.]

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLATION.

The call of our Chief Magistrate to humiliation and prayer will meet the approval of the Christian people of the Confederacy. For only in the favor of God and through the assistance of his powerful arm, can we hope for deliverence from the cruel and vindictive foe that still besets us round about. Our cause is just and must ultimately triumph, but we cannot hope to secure this triumph until we are brought to a proper temper of mind and heart.

We contend that in the matters directly at issue between us and our enemy, we have not sinned. The war is waged upon us without any just cause, having been given to those who inaugurated and who still prosecute it. We have not sought to take away their rights, to subvert their liberties, to seize their property, or to endanger their lives. We make no aggression upon them whatever, but only asked them to grant us the privileges that we acknowledged them justly entitled to—to choose their own political associations and to regulate their own domestic and social affairs as they might deem best suited to their happiness and welfare. But though we have not sinned as to them, we are deeply stained with guilt in the sight of God. Nothing but this would have continued the heavy rod of His chastisement upon us so long. It is to humble us—to cause us to examine ourselves and see the iniquity that besets us as a people, and put forth the unclean thing from the midst of us, with confession of sins and reformation of life—that this war is continued. Our enemy is but the rod in the hands of a merciful Father, to bring us back into the path of righteousness. When His purpose is accomplished—when we have been sufficiently chastised and humbled—we have an abiding faith that the scourge will be speedily removed, and we shall enjoy the rights and privileges for which we are now contending.—With the enemy who, in this vindictive and cruel war, has been simply gratifying his own vile passions, unconscious of the holy purpose of Him who permitted it all, God will deal as shall seem good in His sight. We shall not be the judge, neither is it probable that we shall be the executioners of His vengeance.

To the question, then, when shall we have peace? the answer is plain. When we have put away from us the sins that caused the war to be sent upon us.—When the pride, and boastfulness, and covetousness, and profanity, and other things offensive to God, which have been so characteristic of *us* as well as of the enemy who is now waging war upon us, shall be removed, then the Giver of Peace shall visit us with His blessings. When we shall be prepared by the scourge of war to use peace aright, then may we expect it to be granted, and not until then.

May we not hope that this time is near? It is very manifest that we have not profited by the providences of the war as we should have done. Instead of the removal of sins by these chastisements, some of them seem to have grown in strength and vigor. Covetousness, at least, has been developed by the war.—But it was in the heart before the war began, though the opportunities for its gross manifestation may have been wanting. Being seen and known, may we not hope that it will be corrected, repented of and forsaken by the great body of our people? That this reformation may be speedily effected, let us all earnestly pray. The day appointed for humiliation and prayer by our President, if it be properly improved, may bring about the consummation so much desired. Let us look into our hearts and put away whatever iniquity may be there, and turn unto our God with full purpose after new obedience. If we shall be truly humbled, "God will help us, and that right early." An honorable and a permanent peace shall speedily follow. May God prepare us for the solemn duties of that day, and for the future career of peace and prosperity that we believe awaits us in His good time.

From the Richmond Sentinel.]

THE DISABLED MEN IN THE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LIBERTY, VA., August 7, 1863.

Having been an inmate of hospitals for more than three months, I feel somewhat competent, by experience, to address you in regard to some things I have seen. I do not mean to croak about Hospitals and Surgeons, for, under the circumstances, I see nothing to complain of.

But in every ward I have entered in this Confederacy, I have been struck by the vast number of soldiers unfitted, by honorable wounds, for active service, who are kept loafing for months, and eating rations in the various wards, dissatisfied and unhappy, because unemployed. Hundreds of them, intelligent men of business, scores of them are good mechanics, macainists, &c., &c., all willing to be doing still something for their country, but utterly incapacitated for active duty, on account of gun-shot wounds. Many of these men, "gentlemen" at home, have been waiting in hospitals, more than twelve months, for something to turn up. Congress has passed a law saying, all able-bodied men employed as clerks to Commissary and Quartermaster officers shall be returned to duty, and just such men as I have above mentioned be appointed in their stead.

The Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to discharge any man capable of doing duty in any Department of the Government. Unfortunately here the matter stops. Whose duty it is to see that all the able-bodied men employed as clerks are returned to duty, and cripples, regularly recommended by a Board of Surgeons, appointed in their stead? The Conscript officers say it is not their business. The Provost Marshals say the same. These clerks are nearly all pets; in a majority of cases brothers or sons of officers, appointing them. The hand of the law alone can drive such to the field. I know the appeal has been made to officers to give up their clerks. They can say I cannot go into the hospitals, and select a cripple, because he is not legally detailed. The Board of Examiners cannot detail, they can only recommend a detail.

I saw a letter from the ordnance workshop at Fayetteville, N. C., only a few days ago, asking for men who have been rendered unfit for active service.—There are hundreds of such, even in this hospital, who would be delighted to go there, and render some service to the Government, rather than lie in hospitals month after month; furlough refused them; against the law to be discharged, and no channel (unless by favoritism) to them to be assigned to duty.—Every private in the army knows we have 80,000 able-bodied men employed as clerks, and the same number of cripples in hospitals willing and anxious to do their duty.

Is it not strange that these men are allowed to remain idle, while Gen. Lee and President Davis are appealing for more men? Can no law reach these men? Is it to be the fate of a soldier, wounded and crippled for life in defence of our cause, to be obliged, during the war, to remain a drone in a hospital?

HOSPITAL.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.]

FROM THE ARMY.

GARYSBURG, N. C., Aug. 8, 1863.

ED. CHARLOTTE BULLETIN:—As there is a class of men always ready to circulate all the bad reports on the soldiery, I think it proper for some one to circulate the good reports; so I will give you an account of a brave act of E. M. Walker, Co. F., 49th N. C. regiment, on the night of the 28th July.

On that day Gen. Ransom met the enemy at Boons Mills, on the road leading from Weldon to Jackson, and gave them a decent whipping, but night coming on, and a heavy rain falling, prevented them from following them. Being anxious to ascertain the force of the Yankees, Gen. Ransom called on the 49th regiment for a scout. Mr. E. M. Walker was selected, he having been on post for three hours, and cheerfully set out about 12 o'clock through a drenching rain.—After a circuitous march of five or six miles he succeeded in flanking their pickets and reached the house of Dr. Copeland and found the enemy there in force. He soon ascertained their position and strength, but not being satisfied he went to a negro house. There being no chance to see the doctor, as he had left when the enemy appeared in sight, and there being an old negro woman in the house he forced her tell all she knew, telling her at the same time if she caused any alarm he would kill her on the spot. A few minutes before his arrival the Yankees had taken supper in this house and was at that time standing in the front yard—he went in at a small window. Some of the officers had left their swords and pistols in the house, and he asked the old negro to hand them to him, but she refused, saying the Yankees would kill her, and made some stir, but a few words soon gave her to understand to keep quiet was the only way to save her life. He buckled them on and went out of the same window, but was no sooner out than the old negro gave the Yankees notice which caused great confusion and noise, but from the thickness of the corn Walker was soon out of their sight and returned safe to camp at daylight with all the information that was necessary. Gen. Ransom then advanced with the 24th and 49th regiments, but the Yankees soon fled. Our brigade was then marched back to Garysburg, a distance of 15 miles.

Taking all together I think the conduct of Mr. E. M. Walker is worthy of notice, he having slept none in two nights and marched three days. Our brigade is in fine health and ready to follow Gen. Ransom any place, trusting to his judgment in all things. He is esteemed and loved by all his men. May the God of all nations be with us all, and give us peace and liberty, and unto Him be all the glory.

J. W. W.,
Co. F, 49th N. C. Regiment.

OUR TROOPS AT YORK, PA.

A letter in the Baltimore *Gazette*, describing the entry of our troops into York, says:

On Sunday, 10 A. M., Gordon's brigade entered the town with flags flying, to the tune of Dixie, by the band. They presented a semi-grotesque appearance, and it was difficult to believe that these were Stonewall Jackson's men, and the veritable tigers; but on closer observation it could be seen that their physique and fighting material was of the best order. They made but few demonstrations along the road, only giving a few cheers and cracking a few jokes at our expense, while the citizens looked on with intense interest:

Their wagons, guns and equipments were nearly all marked "U. S.," and it was a source of amusement as well as humiliation, to witness knapsacks on the shoulders of rebels, marked in bold letters, "87th Pennsylvania Volunteers," (that regiment being raised here.)

During the passage of the troops Gen. Gordon addressed a group of ladies to the following effect:—"Our Southern homes have been pillaged, sacked and burned; our mothers, wifes and little ones driven forth among the brutal insults of your soldiers. Is it any wonder we fight with desperation? A natural revenge would prompt us to retaliate in kind, but we scorn to war upon women and children. We are fighting for the God given rights of liberty and independence, as handed down to us in the Constitution by our fathers. So fear not. If a torch is applied to a single dwelling, or an insult offered to a female of your town by a soldier of this command, point me out the man and you shall have his life."

About noon the town and country swarmed with rebels off duty. They talked freely with the citizens on the war and its kindred subjects; professing much confidence in their generals, and contempt for ours, except McClellan—saying we did not have one in long enough to learn anything but to get men slaughtered; had no thought that the Union would ever be restored; would not live with the Yankees if it was, but would fight to the bitter end, claiming that Lincoln killed all the Union sentiment in the South when he called on Virginia for troops to coerce a sister State; was sure they would gain their independence, for God was on their side; had changed their base of operations to improve their rations and transfer the beauties of war to our own soil; would like to get hold of Thad. Stevens or Ben. Butler; would take no negroes alive in battle, to be exchanged for white men; considered Milroy a first rate Confederate Quartermaster; professed to feel no apprehension about their precarious position with Hooker in the rear; trusted all that matter to Lee; were willing to go anywhere he ordered.

The officers and men were on perfect equality, seldom giving the military salute, and generally messing together. Some of the privates were pointed out as being very wealthy. There were also a few darkey servants, who seemed to feel their importance and put on airs. One said he "didn't like to come dis side de 'Tomac, cause he mought got stole by some bobolishin." Another inquired for the hostler at the hotel, and on his being told that he had run away from the rebels, replied, "He needn't be afeered ob us, 'cause we don't want no sich free brack trash as dat down Souf." Another, during the march, rolled up the whites of his eys to a crowd that was laughing at him, and said, "Can't kill us now; got to kill all dese fuss," pointing to the rebels.

They requested some of the stores to be opened, and supplied themselves with clothing, and paid in rebel scrip, the storekeepers charging in proportion. A guard was placed at the doors, and no one allowed to pass out until his bill was setttled. Around the county they applied to the country people for eatables, and were well supplied. Where they found a house deserted they would sometimes break in. They also seized a number of horses, but whenever the owner would apply to headquarters and identify their property it was returned. No crops or even a fence rail was destroyed, except in one case, where a road was made through a wheat field to water horses.

When the troops had settled in quarters, General Early located his quarters at the court house; guards were placed at all the places containing liquor, and pickets also thrown out on the roads. A demand was then made upon the town authorities for $100,000 in money and commissary stores. The authorities appointed committees to call on the citizens to contribute towards raising the amount. On Monday the committee appointed made their report, saying they had done their best, and it was accepted. It amounted to 28,000 and 30,000 rations, which were received in satisfaction, the general remarking that he did not wish to be hard on the citizens.

Gen. Early inspected the railroad property and car shops, but in consideration of danger of fire to the town, nothing was destroyed but a few old cars. Individual cars and about fifty coal cars belonging to the company were left uninjured. Gen. Early then issued an address to the citizens, and on Tuesday morning early the whole column was in motion westward, seemingly well pleased with the good things they had received, and much to the relief of our anxious citizens, who would sooner hereafter read about them than have their humiliating presence.

Before the raid, and getting wind of the approach of the rebels, the stores were closed, goods shipped off, and public meetings held to raise volunteers; but enrollments were slow, only one company being formed. The roads were thronged with fugitives, driving their stock towards the river. Many of our citizens with their families fled in great trepidation, but this cowardice as usual was chiefly exhibited by the lowest war to the knife men. When actual danger menaced, all ther valor descended to their heels; the most prominent case was a pugnacious member of the safety committee.

From the Iredell Express.]

THOUGHTS OF YORE.

BY H. D. L.

O! give me back my childhood days
With all their mirth and joy;
I long to join in youthful plays,
And be again a boy!

O! give me back those halcyon hours
When life was pure and fair—
When my path was strewn with flowers,
And I was free from care.

O! give me back the merry boys
With whom time passed so gay;
I long to join them in the joys
Of childhood's peaceful day.

I soar far back, on mem'ry's wing,
Ank think of friends now gone;
I almost hear their voices ring
In our once happy home.

But, oh! how very different now
Is life, with all its cares;
No kind hand sooths my fevered brow,
And bitter are my tears.

But though the forms I love so dear
Are sleeping in the grave—
Their spirits dwell among the fair,
The pure, the good, the brave!

Oh! may I meet the friends I love
When cruel wars shall cease;
And in that home of heavenly love
Find everlasting peace!

CAMP 10th S. C. V. near Chattanooga, Tenn. July 25th, 1863.

From the Wilmington Journal.]

CAMP 18TH N. C. REG'T, Aug. 5th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Gentlemen: Thinking that you would like to hear from the old Eighteenth, I have concluded to address you a few words in regard to it. On the 5th of June we left our camp near Fredericksburg and have been constantly on the go ever since, and have had a hard time of it, except for the few days we were in Yankee land, prior to the battle of Gettysburg. At Gettysburg our regimentdid splendid fighting, and our gallant Colonel proved himself a brave and gallant man, and one well fitted to command. Colonel Barry has the full confidence of his officers and men. Lt. Col. McGill acted well at Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in the neck. Major Wooten was not present, having been wounded at Chancellorsville. He is an excellent officer. We had the misfortune to lose some of our best men at the last battle. Captain Maffit and Lieut. Stewart, of Company F, (who are missing,) will be sadly missed by their command.

Color Seargt James E. Richardson, fell while gallantly bearing our colors in front of the Regiment, in one of the grandest charges the world ever witnessed. He died beneath the flag he loved so well, and which he had so long borne. His loss is deeply felt. Lieut. McGregor will also be missed by his comrades in arms. Captain Moore, of Company E, is a prisoner. Though our ranks are thinned, many of our best men having fallen upon the blood-stained fields of Hanover, Coal Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas, Ox Hill, Sharpsburg, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, still that same unconquerable spirit pervades the Regiment, and though worn out by hard marching and severe fighting, we are again ready to meet our savage foe. We now have sixteen company officers and about one hundred and seventy men present and for duty. Tell the people at home to drive back our deserters to aid us in the next great struggle. Surely they will not leave us to fight it alone.

C.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—No new developements have transpired within the past forty-eight hours to add to the interest of the military situation on the upper and lower Rappahannock. Passengers by the last evening's Central train, represent Meade's entire army as yet East of the Rappahannock, with a force at Warrenton, but the great body was higher up the river. A portion of our forces still held Culpeper Court House, and the enemy had made no advance in that direction. We also hold Orange Court House, and the enemy had made no advance in that direction. We also hold Orange Court House. The enemy were busily running their trains on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, and its extension to the Rappahannock, and the whistles of the locomotives could be heard night and day. Skirmishing was of almost daily occurrence between the cavalry of the two armies, but they were insignificant affairs, the enemy retreating at the first onset. A number of prisoners secured in these dashes, came down last evening.

Among the passengers by the train last evening, was the Governor elect, Hon. William Smith, an dHon. A. R. Boteler. Their information touching army matters was meagre beyond the fact that the positions General Lee's army was daily taking up were excellent, and that the regiments were being daily strengthened by the arrival of hundreds of recruits, and absent officers and soldiers returning, under the inspiration of the call of the General in Chief, and the proclamation of the President.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A RAID ON CAPE HENRY.—We learn, from one of the parties concerned, that a successful raid was accomplished last week on the Light House off Cape Henry. The party—we will not say how strong—was organized in Matthews county, and passed under the guns of Fortress Monroe in the night time. While effecting that part of the trip made on land, they encountered a squad of Yankees, who had just landed, killing two and wounding three of them. The rest took the water like beavers, and put out in three boats. The party captured the Cape Henry lighthouse, with the reflectors, glass, other apparatus, and three barrels of fine sperm oil, and after damaging the observatory as much as possible, returned with their booty.—*Rich. Examiner.*

CASTLE THUNDER ITEMS.—John Farley, a Yankee deserter, George Marley, a Yankee deserter, and belonging to the Naval Bridge, and Henry Saunderson, a member of the Sixth Louisiana regiment, were received at the Castle yesterday, from the Provost Marshal of Petersburg, arrested on the charge of attempting to pass through the Confederate lines in North Carolina, into the Yankee lines.

A batch of sixteen deserters, arrestd with arms in their hands, and resisting the arrest, were received from Lynchburg.

"Captain" Thomas H. S. Boyd, absent from the First Louisiana regiment, for more than a year, and who has, during that time, led a gay life in Richmond, in and out of the Castle, is sent to his regiment to-day, under the amnesty granted by the President's address to the soldiers.—*Richmond Examiner.*